



4 SEP. 2003  
 202 17 559

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
 01.12.1999 Bulletin 1999/48

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: **G01N 23/10**

(21) Application number: 98108305.8

(22) Date of filing: 07.05.1998

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU**  
**MC NL PT SE**  
 Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(72) Inventor: **Ocleppo, Rinaldo**  
 12043 Canale (CN) (IT)

(74) Representative:  
**Robba, Pierpaolo et al**  
**Interpatent,**  
**Via Caboto 35**  
**10129 Torino (IT)**

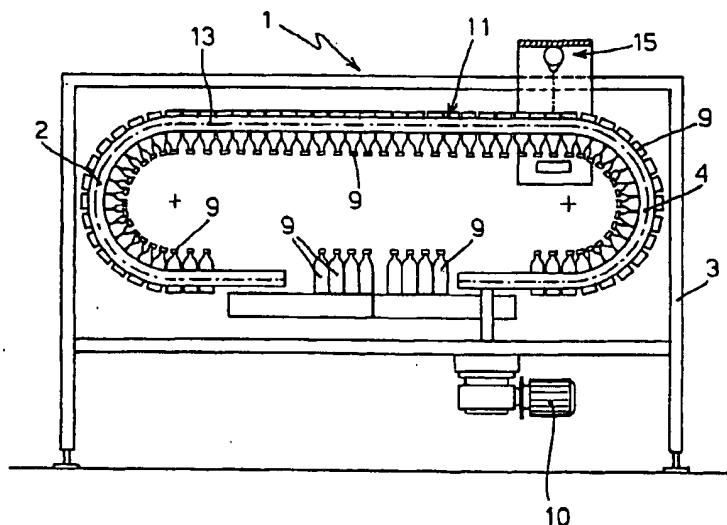
(71) Applicant: **Dylog Italia S.p.A.**  
 10126 Turin (IT)

(54) **A non-destructive X-ray inspection apparatus for liquid foodstuffs contained in glass vessels or bottles**

(57) An apparatus for X-ray inspection of liquid foodstuffs contained in glass vessels such as jars or bottles, comprising a conveyor (13), along which a plurality of such vessels (9) is moved, having a horizontal path, a section for the inlet and a section for the outlet of said vessels, and a device fitted along said horizontal path for inspecting said vessels and detecting the presence of contaminants in said liquid foodstuff. The apparatus provides for two arcuate connecting sections (2, 4)

between said inlet and outlet sections (5, 7), respectively.

The connecting sections (2, 4) extend in vertical directions with the vessel advancing direction varying by 180° with respect to a horizontal axis, whereby said inspection device (15) controls the vessels (9) in an upturned position.



**FIG. 1**

EP 0 961 114 A1

## Description

[0001] The present invention refers to an apparatus for non-destructive X ray inspecting of liquid foodstuff contained in glass vessels, jars, bottles or similar transparent containers.

[0002] This known kind of inspection aims to detect the presence of contaminants in a liquid foodstuff, where the word contaminant means a particle or fragment of a foreign substance having a specific weight higher than that of the foodstuff in which it is accidentally present, that can be for example a glass, metal or stone fragment.

[0003] It is well known that in most cases the non-destructive X-ray inspection of liquid foodstuffs in glass vessels or bottles is accomplished through an apparatus provided with a single inspection tube, and therefore with a single viewpoint suitably located with respect to the bottles. This known apparatus is generally provided with an emitter and a sensor between which the articles to be inspected are moved in a row.

[0004] The invention will be illustrated in more details with reference to the inspection of bottles, but this is not to be meant as limiting the invention.

[0005] The bottoms of many bottles and glass vessels are inwardly curved, i.e. they have an inward convexity that creates an annulus with side walls close to each other that is difficult to be inspected through X-ray devices, since a glass, metal or stone contaminant having a specific weight higher than that of the liquid inside the vessel or the bottle to be inspected settles on the vessel bottom. Because of the inwardly convexity of the vessel bottom, in the known inspection apparatus it is difficult to detect the contaminant by using a single viewpoint.

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to overcome the above illustrated limitations and drawbacks of the prior art devices, and more particularly by providing an apparatus allowing for a quick, simple and effective inspection of glass vessels and/or bottles.

[0007] This object is accomplished through the invention consisting of an apparatus for non-destructive X-ray inspection of liquid foodstuffs contained in glass vessels such as jars or bottles, as claimed in claim 1.

[0008] Further advantageous characteristics both of construction and use of the invention are recited in the dependent claims.

[0009] The apparatus according to the invention conveys the filled and closed bottles along a path that overturns them, i.e. that causes a 180° rotation of the advancing bottles with respect to their axes, and causes the bottles to pass before the inspection apparatus when they are upside-down (bottom up). Thus the X-ray examination takes place from the bottom, with the liquid completely resting on the tap, and this allows for a quick and accurate inspection of the liquid inside the bottle which is not negatively affected by the bottom shape.

[0010] A further characteristic of the invention resides in that the inspection unit is substantially located at the end of a rectilinear or straight conveyor section along which the bottles are conveyed upside-down. Preferably the inspecting device is located at a distance from the end of the rectilinear path that is a function of the viscosity of the liquid inside the bottles, since this parameter affects the sinking speed of the contaminant in the liquid.

[0011] The invention will now be disclosed with reference to the attached drawings relating to a preferred but non limiting embodiment, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic side view of an inspecting apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the apparatus of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a schematic view illustrating several positions of a bottle when advancing along the apparatus according to the invention.

[0012] With reference to Figures 1 and 2, an inspection apparatus 1 according to the invention comprises a support structure or frame 3 on which a conveyor 13 is mounted, such conveyor being adapted to move a plurality of bottles 9 advancing one after the other in a row.

[0013] The conveyor comprises a section 5 for the inlet of the bottles into the conveyor, and a section 7 for their outlet, in both sections 5 and the bottles being moved in an upright position, and a path section 11 extending horizontally, disposed above the inlet and outlet sections, with the bottles 9 that are conveyed bottom up along this horizontal path 11.

[0014] An X-ray inspection unit or device 15 is disposed along said horizontal path, preferably near its end. Preferably, the device 15 emits a radiation that is substantially parallel to the axes of the bottles 9.

[0015] Between the horizontal path 11 and the bottle inlet and outlet, there are provided two arcuate connecting sections, respectively a curved section 2 for the connection to the inlet and a curved section 4 for the connection to the outlet. The two connecting sections 2 and 4 extend vertically and the bottle advancing direction changes by 180° with respect to a horizontal axis. In the illustrated embodiment, the two connecting sections 2 and 4 are formed as arcs of a circle lying in a vertical plane, however this is not to be meant as limiting. Moreover, in the illustrated embodiment, sections 5 and 7 are formed as semicircular connecting sections lying in a horizontal plane. Suitable conveyors adapted to hold the vessels also in a tilted or upside-down orientation are known, for example, in plants for bottle washing, and are not further disclosed with details. A motor 10 drives in a known manner the different sections of conveyor 13.

[0016] Thanks to the configuration of the apparatus according to the invention, a satisfactory inspection can be accomplished through a single device for detecting any presence of impurities or contaminants.

[0017] The views of Fig. 3 illustrate a series of different positions of a bottle along the conveyor with the position of an impurity 17 marked both with respect to the liquid and to the bottle.

[0018] As shown in the Figures, such impurity is initially deposited on the bottom of the bottle, and therefore is in a position difficult to be detected. When the bottle advances in the conveyor the impurity progressively migrates until it settles onto the tap of the upturned bottle. The inspection device 15 radiates the bottle when this latter is in the position indicated by 5 and the impurity is sinking towards the tap.

[0019] Indicatively the length of the apparatus is about 4 meters and the width of the upper straight section is in the order of 2.5 meters, with the device 15 being positioned slightly before the start of the arcuate connecting section 4.

[0020] The apparatus according to the invention allows for the following advantages.

[0021] An improvement of the inspection performance since the glass thickness to be considered is at least half of the standard thickness with a side viwepoint, and since the thickness changes in such area are much reduced and allow the inspection of an image gradient practically null.

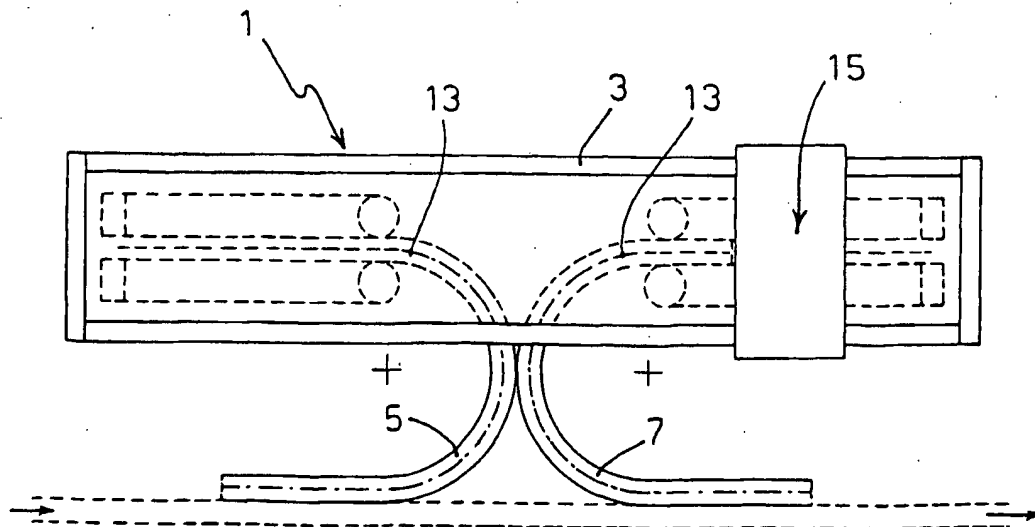
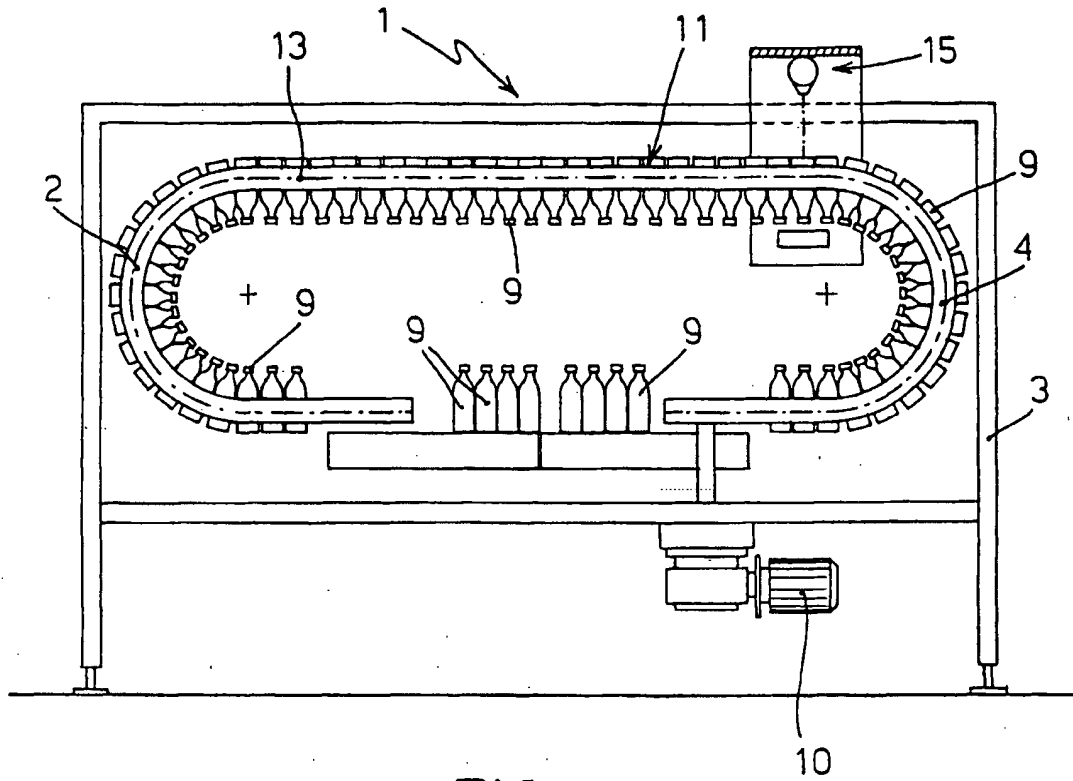
[0022] The use of a small size sensor and having a higher resolution with lower costs since the radiation is concentrated in a more limited volume.

#### Claims

1. An apparatus for non-destructive X-ray inspection of liquid foodstuffs contained in glass vessels such as jars or bottles, comprising:
    - a conveyor (13) along which a plurality of such vessels (9) is moved, having a horizontal path, a section for the inlet and a section for the outlet of said vessels, and
    - a device disposed along said horizontal path for inspecting said vessels and detecting the presence of contaminants in said liquid; characterised in that said conveyor (13) comprises:
      - a first arcuate section (2) connecting said inlet section (5) with said horizontal path (11) and extending in a vertical direction with the vessel advancing direction varying by 180° with respect to a horizontal axis;
      - a second arcuate section (2) connecting said outlet section (5) with said horizontal path (11) and extending in a vertical direction with the vessel advancing direction varying by 180° with respect to a horizontal axis;
- said conveyor (13) being further provided with means for holding the vessels (9) even when these latter advance along a non-horizontal direction, said inspection device (15) being disposed at a

point of said horizontal path (11) where said vessels (9) are in an upturned position.

2. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that said horizontal path is located over said arcuate connecting sections (2, 4).
3. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterised in that said first and second arcuate connecting sections (2, 4) are formed as arcs of a circle lying in a vertical plane.
4. An apparatus as claimed in claim 3, characterised in that said sections (5, 7) for the inlet and the outlet of said vessels (9) are formed with semi-circumferential connecting sections lying in a horizontal plane.



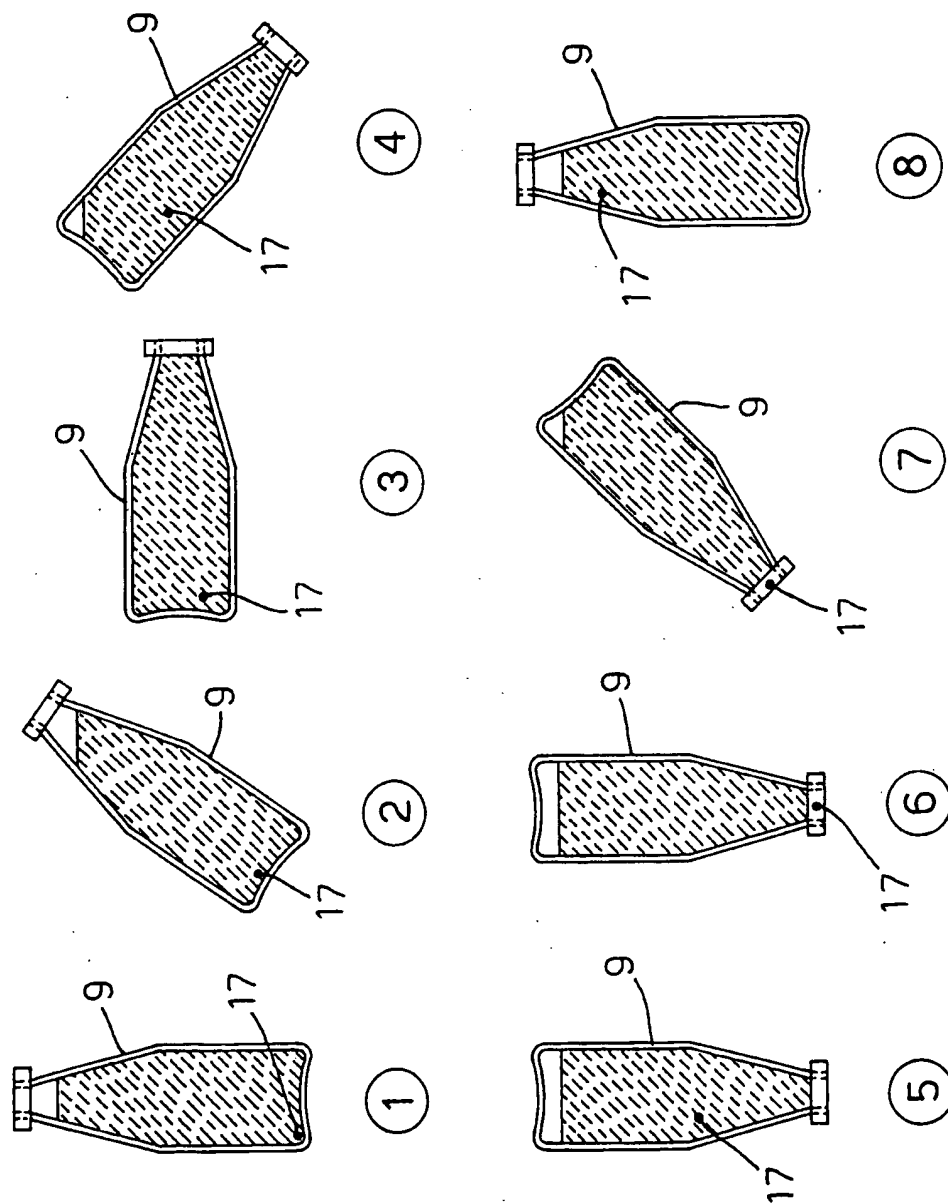


FIG. 3



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 98 10 8305

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	EP 0 704 696 A (FRANCOIS VALENTIN SOCIETE ANON) 3 April 1996 * column 1, line 40 - column 2 *	1	G01N23/10
A	GB 1 568 909 A (SEITZ WERKE GMBH) 11 June 1980 * page 4; figure 1 *	1	
A	US 5 602 890 A (GRAY GLENN ET AL) 11 February 1997 * abstract * * column 3, last paragraph; figure 1 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			G01N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 23 September 1998	Examiner Hulne, S
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (P4/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 98 10 8305

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

23-09-1998

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0704696	A	03-04-1996	FR	2725274 A	05-04-1996
GB 1568909	A	11-06-1980	DE	2622434 A	01-12-1977
			AR	215458 A	15-10-1979
			BE	854870 A	16-09-1977
			BR	7703188 A	08-02-1978
			FR	2351909 A	16-12-1977
			JP	52143178 A	29-11-1977
			US	4154624 A	15-05-1979
US 5602890	A	11-02-1997	EP	0852718 A	15-07-1998
			WO	9712233 A	03-04-1997

EPO FORM P0439

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82